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THE WEATHER: Partly cloudy Saturday, showers at night or Sunday; light to fresh northeast winds.

The Pensacola Journal.

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PENSACOLA FLORIDA, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1906.

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PRESIDENT MORMON CHURCH PLEADS GUILTY AND IS FINED

Was Arrested After Birth of
43rd Child to His
Fifth Wife.

Charge Against Him Was
for Unlawful Co-
habitation.

SAID HIS LAST MARRIAGE WAS
MADE IN 1884 WITH FULL AP-
PROVAL OF THE CHURCH AND,
HE THOUGHT, OF THE LORD.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 23.—Joseph S. Smith, president of the Mormon church, this afternoon appeared in the federal court and pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation, and a fine of three hundred dollars was imposed on him.

The charge under which the Mormon prophet was arrested and fined was based on the recent birth of a child to his fifth wife, which, according to the Mormon doctrine, is a crime.

At the afternoon recess when the court room was practically deserted, President Smith went before Judge Mitchell and offered his plea. He stated that his last marriage was in 1884. All of his marriages, he said, were entered into with the sanction of the church and, as they believed, with the approval of the Lord. According to the law of the church they were eternal in duration.

MILLS GRANT BIG INCREASE

Independent Manufacturer
Forces Competitors to
Make Raise.

Fall River, Mass., Nov. 23.—The Fall River cotton mill employees won a little for an increase of wages to-day and on Monday thirty thousand operatives will come under the scale giving them ten per cent more than the present rate. The granting of the advance by the manufacturers prevented a strike, the men having voted last night to stop work in all of the mills Monday if the new schedule was not accepted.

W. D. Borden, an independent cotton manufacturer, employing five thousand operatives, took the lead in meeting the demands of the hands by announcing that the scale in his mills will be raised ten per cent. No demand had been made on his mills and the action practically forced the other manufacturers to grant the increase.

OPERA SINGER FOUND GUILTY

Famous Tenor Annoyed
Women at Central
Park Zoo.

New York, Nov. 23.—Eulocio Caruso, the famous tenor, was found guilty today of annoying women in the Central Park Zoo and a fine of ten dollars was imposed on him. Caruso's counsel said an appeal would be taken.

MANY SNAPPERS WERE CAUGHT

BY THE CREW OF THE TUG MON-
ARCH OFF PENSACOLA BAR
YESTERDAY.

The crew of the tug Monarch landed many fine snappers yesterday in the Gulf while that vessel was outside on the lookout for ships bound for this port. About four hundred fish were caught within a short period and those that were not wanted were sold to one of the wholesale fish houses for a neat sum. The crew not only made a good catch yesterday, but also on the day previous.

The fish were found in about twelve fathoms of water some distance off the bar, and seemed to be at that point in large numbers.

NOTABLE SPEECH BY JUDGE P. F. GROSSCUP

FAIRBANKS PRESIDENT

Tampa Fair People Elect
Him to High Office By
Acclamation.

Tampa, Nov. 23.—An unusual demonstration was given Vice-President Fairbanks to-day when at the conclusion of his speech to school children and to the citizens President Brown, of the fair, said: "I know I express the sentiments of every person present when I pray that God's richest blessings may rest upon our worthy vice-president and may we yet see him president of the United States." The great audience arose and gave cheer after cheer of approval. Vice-President and Mrs. Fairbanks left to-night for Jacksonville.

AGREEMENT IS ABROGATED

Canada Draws Out of Postal
Agreement With the
United States.

Washington, Nov. 23.—As a result of the friction over publishers' privileges in the two countries, the Canadian government has notified the government that the postal convention between the two countries will be abrogated next May. The notice is accompanied by the statement that this action extends only to second class matter, and if new regulations are framed by the United States for this class, Canada will be prepared to start negotiations for a new convention.

SEA ISLAND CONVENTION

Met at Lake City and Ad-
vanced Price of Long
Staple Five Cents.

Lake City, Fla., Nov. 23.—The Sea Island Cotton Association of Georgia and Florida met to-day with President Harvie Jordan presiding. On the recommendation of a special committee the prices of all goods of Sea Island cotton were advanced ten cents. The committee on warehouses recommended the establishment of a central warehouse for Florida at Lake City with county branches, and at Valdosta for Georgia. The next annual meeting will be held at Valdosta January 8.

MRS. S. R. TATE DIED YESTERDAY

Mrs. Solan R. Tate expired yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gus Riss, No. 51 East Chase street, after an illness of about two weeks. She had reached the age of about 48 years, and during the past few days little hope was entertained for her recovery.

The deceased leaves a husband, Prof. S. R. Tate, of Powellton, and three daughters, Mrs. Gus Riss, Mrs. Amelia Webb and Miss Nora Tate, in addition to many other relatives and a large circle of friends.

The remains will be taken to-day to Roberts, where the funeral will occur.

STEEL TRUST ADVANCES WAGES

New York, Nov. 23.—E. H. Gray, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, announced today that the wages of common laborers in the plants of the subsidiary companies of the steel corporation will be increased ten cents a day beginning May 1st, next. Wages of day and turn labor will be adjusted accordingly.

Says As Corporations Have
Secured Control, People
Have Lost It.

Where Roosevelt, Bryan and
Hearst Get Their Hold
On Public.

CONDITIONS MUST CHANGE OR
INDIVIDUAL WILL LOSE HIS
IDENTITY IN GREAT CORPO-
RATE SYSTEM WHICH IS FORM-
ING.

Kansas City, Nov. 23.—Federal Judge Peter F. Grosscup, of Chicago, was the guest of honor and the principal speaker at the dinner of the Knife and Fork Club to-night.

Judge Grosscup said: "Unquestionably the important position that Mr. Hearst has obtained in the politics of New York, and in the politics of the country—a position that drew to him enough Republican votes to enable his ticket to divide with the Republican ticket almost equally the vote of New York—is due more than to all other causes combined, to the relation that the corporations of the country are believed to bear to the people of the country, and to Mr. Hearst's attitude on the questions that these relations raise. And out of this corporation, too, Mr. Bryan has obtained his political power, and Mr. Roosevelt his foremost power and position. It is important, therefore, in view especially of the fact that the old party lines in New York were almost entirely obliterated, to inquire what is this corporation question? And have our leaders, after all, put their fingers on the real thing that has made it the paramount issue of the times? To answer that inquiry we must look conditions as they exist squarely in the face, for it is facts, not theories, that eventually determine the destiny of things."

When the civil war closed we were still an agricultural people. The prosperity of the country was still in a very large measure the lands of the country. The farmer's boy still lived on the lands. Railroads there were, but not the great railroads of the present day; manufacturers there were, but not the great so-called trusts; mercantile establishments, but not the great department store.

Since Lee's surrender to Grant, all of this has been transformed. The farmer's boy is no longer in the country—he is in the great centers working for the corporation. The clerk in the mercantile establishment no longer looks forward to an individual career—he is the employee of a great corporation. The towns have grown, while individual careers in business and labor have become almost obsolete. During the period from 1865 to 1906, nearly every species of property except land, has gone under corporate ownership and control.

It does not complain of this; I only put it before you as a fact. What I wish to see alongside of this fact, however, is the other fact—without which Mr. Hearst would have had no ground on which to build his appeal to human nature, without which Mr. Bryan and Mr. Roosevelt would have to rest their careers on other issues—the fact that the ownership and control of the property of the country, almost as fast as it passed into corporate form, passed away from our people. The causes I am not discussing. Here again I state only the facts. The farmer boy is still helping his father and his brothers raise and harvest their crops; but it is from the machine shop that he gets his help; and in those incorporated shops he has no interest as proprietor. The merchant's clerk is still selling merchandise; but he remains an employee only. The skilled workman who formerly owned the shop in which he worked, is succeeded by a foreman who has never been thought of in connection with proprietorship in the trade to which he belongs. The capital of the country—the greatest portion of it is still the wealth of the people at large—is no longer invested directly by its owners in the country's industries. Accumulating in the great money centers, the entire investible capital of the country has become the reservoir out of which only the comparatively few who do own the industries have been enabled to acquire their ownership. Resting almost exclusively within the hands of the few great money kings, this great wealth, collected together from all over the country, and still the wealth of the people, is utilized, one day to promote speculation and the next to close out the victims caught—thus turning the wealth of the people at large into the contrivance that entrap, and then skins, nearly every American who looks upon a corporate share as a thing that was expected to appeal to his property instinct. A

WE FIND THE DEFENDANTS GUILTY AS CHARGED, SAY PEONAGE JURY

W. J. BRYAN'S RESOLUTIONS TURNED DOWN BY COMMITTEE ADOPTED BY CONVENTION

GREAT YALE-HARVARD GAME THIS AFTERNOON

New Haven Foot-Ball Mad
and Crowds Look Like
Commencement Time.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 23.—The advance guard of the post which will invade the city tomorrow to witness what promises to be the greatest battle on the college gridiron in many years, in the contest between Yale and Harvard, took possession of the University community to-night. Such a night before a battle New Haven has not seen in years. The streets of the city and the appearance of reunion days at commencement time. The general feeling over the game is that it will be unusually hard fought. The whole college is football mad and the enthusiasm is by far greater than ever before. Betting on the game is spirited and many Yale men are offering five to four on their team.

might shift this from the ideals that lie at the base of our republican institution of private property. A mighty strain upon the patience and the patriotism that must be looked to to support that institution. So that when you ask me where Mr. Hearst got his following, I answer, he found the most of it ready made for him, in the consciousness of the people of New York, that the property of the country, in corporate form, is no longer the people's property—he found the most of it in this mighty shift from the ideals, that at the beginning of our republican institutions, lay at the basis of the institution of private property.

But how, you ask me, shall this condition of things be met? Is not Mr. Roosevelt meeting it in his policy of holding the corporations, by lawsuits all over the country, to a strict accountability to law? Does not Mr. Bryan meet it in his announced policy to dig up the trusts, root and branch? Does not Mr. Hearst meet it in his promise to rescue government from the control of the corporations? Unquestionably the corporations, big and little, far and near, must be made to obey the law. Probably there are corporations that ought to be dug up, root and branch. Without question on the part of anyone, the government and the corporations ought to be kept separate and apart; so that in the condition of things as they exist there are points where each of these policies ought courageously to be applied.

Their Plans All Inadequate.
But none of them go to the seat of the disease. None of them will ever hold out to the individual American an opportunity to share as more than a wage earner, in the great American prosperity. None of them will ever hold out to the individual American, not connected with the favored classes, a practical opportunity to satisfy that property instinct that is a part of his American individuality. Dependence. None of them will ever result in putting the wealth of the common people of the country—a wealth so abundant that without its use, the great corporations would not be afloat tonight—to the uses of competition; for as affairs now run, the wealth of the people deposited in the financial institutions is available chiefly to those who are interested, not in raising up competition, but in suppressing it. The conditions to be adequately met, must be met by remedies that go deeper than these policies—remedies that go to the root of the disease; that remove the causes out of which existing conditions have emerged.

No one not purposely closing his eyes, is blind to what the chief cause of all this is. That cause is not in the mere fact that the great new industrial life of the country in an incorporated life; the new industrial life could have become incorporated as fully as it is incorporated, without producing these results. The cause is in the fact, that throughout the years, the great new life was becoming incorporated, through corporations created by the now five and forty states, no pains were taken by the states that gave birth to make these corporations media through which the people at large might transmit their individual savings into permanent property interests; no pains were taken to furnish the worker with a medium through which he might with reasonable safety, transmute a part of his day's profits into a permanent property interest; no pains were taken to interest either worker or peo-

WIFE SHOTS HUSBAND AND THEN SUICIDES

Jas. T. Delany, President of
American Shipping Co.,
Is the Victim.

Wife Then Turns Revolver
on Self, Dying In-
stantly.

TRAGEDY OCCURRED IN CHICAGO
APARTMENTS AND FRIENDS
ARE AT A LOSS TO ACCOUNT
FOR STRANGE DEED.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—James F. Delany, vice president of the American Shipping Company, was to-day shot and killed by his wife who immediately committed suicide. The tragedy occurred in the apartments occupied by the couple on the north side. Delany's body was found on the bed with a bullet wound in the back of his head. His wife's body was lying near the bullet having been fired through the mouth and the revolver still clutched in her hand. Delany was well known in New York where he spent the greater part of his life. Mrs. Delany before her marriage, was Miss Elizabeth Brown, of Wills Point, Texas. She was thirty years old. Her husband was thirty-six years of age.

Well Known in New York.
New York, Nov. 23.—James F. Delany, who was killed in Chicago by his wife to-day, was president and treasurer of the American Shipping Co. His home was in Chicago, but he was well known here. Nobody in the office here is able to throw any light on the affair or to give a reason for the tragedy.

ple as proprietors at all—the one instrumentality in which the new industrial life had embodied itself having been left, though state created, a mere shell under whose roof and behind whose walls every form of treachery, and nearly every form of theft were given free rein. This is the great black sin of the times in which we live.

The German Solution.
But how, you ask, would you remove the causes—how rebuild the corporation? Let me take you for an illustration, always remembering that it is an illustration only, to that country that has led the world in solving some of the world's great problems. Thirty years ago, the German people went through corporation experiences much like our own. There, as here, the corporation as originally designed was a mere shell. There, as here, under the shelter of that shell, the property of the country was being transferred from the German people at large, even the little they had to the few. There, thirty years ago, as here now, great corporate scandals were exposed. And there, as here, the human nature that is everywhere behind civilization, eventually began to recoil. It began there before it began here, only because conditions reached a climax there earlier than here, and because we as a people were too prosperous and too busy, to look even a little way beneath the surface of things.

But when the work of reform did come there, it was a genuine reform. It did not content itself with indiscriminate denunciation or with mere lawsuits. Nor did it die out leaving the door open to every character of corruption the cunning of men might conceive. Before a corporation can be organized in that country, it must prove, as in a court proceeding, its right title to a corporate existence. In the same way it must establish the amount and the character of the capitalization it is allowed to put out. When property is turned in; its value must be judicially ascertained. Upon

(Continued on Page Four.)

Verdict Reached at 10:10 Last
Night and Announced
At 10:40.

Attorneys For Defense An-
nounced That the Case
Will Be Appealed.

LEGAL BATTLE OF TEN DAYS DU-
RATION ENDED IN CONVICTION
OF THREE OF PARTIES CHARG-
ED IN INDICTMENT—HOWELL,
ACQUITTED UPON REQUEST OF
THE GOVERNMENT.

THE VERDICT.

WE, THE JURY, FIND THE
DEFENDANTS GUILTY AS
CHARGED, WITH THE EX-
CEPTION OF JEB S. HOW-
ELL, WHOM WE FIND NOT
GUILTY.

THE JURY.

C. W. Gray.
J. H. Fredericksen.
N. Berlin.
H. G. DeSilva.
John G. Oliver.
A. G. Chandler.
Jas. W. Doody.
Geo. W. Bonifay.
T. L. Hayne.
Wm. M. Johnson.
Wm. Todford.
R. B. Simpson.

BY BEN H. THOMAS.

After a legal battle lasting ten days, during which all the devices known to the attorneys for both government and defense were called into play, the jury in the case of W. S. Harlan, C. C. Hilton and S. E. Huggins, of the Jackson Lumber Company, of Lockhart, Ala., found a verdict of guilty charged in the indictment against all of the defendants and they were held under bond for sentence. The bond of W. S. Harlan was fixed at \$3,000 and that of other defendants at \$2,000 each. The sureties on the bonds were J. J. McCaskill and R. H. Trammell and, in addition, W. S. Harlan signed the bonds of Hilton and Huggins.

The case was given to the jury shortly after six o'clock last night, but the actual consideration of the evidence did not begin until nearly half past eight. The jury in the meantime being taken to Hotel Esplanade for supper. Immediately after returning they were locked up and a few minutes thereafter asked to be instructed regarding certain portions of the charge. Judge Swayne was at home and was telephoned to but declined to give any instructions and the jury then began anew to wrestle with the mass of testimony that had been adduced during the ten days of the trial.

At 10:10 p. m., the jury announced that it had reached a verdict, and pending the arrival of Judge Swayne there was much speculation as to what the verdict would be. Soon thereafter the jury filed into the court room, all prepared to depart, but the closest scrutiny failed to discover the import of the message they had for the judge. At 10:25 Judge Swayne entered but as the defendants Huggins and Hilton were not in court the verdict could not be received. They were sent for and reached the court room at 10:40, immediately after which the verdict was returned.

The extreme penalty for the offense of which the defendants have been found guilty is a fine of \$10,000 or two years in the Federal penitentiary, or both, in the discretion of the court. Pending sentence the men were released on bond. Attorney Flournoy, leading counsel for defense announced immediately after the verdict had been returned that the case would be appealed and fought to a finish. He expressed confidence that he would be successful in clearing the defendants eventually.

An immense amount of testimony has been adduced during the trial, it being the estimate of the official reporter, Lee Daniell, that the record would consist of fully seven hundred pages, possibly even more. The immense expense to which the government will be subjected by reason of the trial of the peonage cases can be realized when it is stated that up to last night the jury in the case alone had cost an even \$700. This, of course, does not include the expense of the many jurors who are serving at this term of the court, the cost of

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

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